



Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

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**International cooperation, with particular emphasis on
extradition, mutual legal assistance and international
cooperation for the purpose of confiscation, and the
establishment and strengthening of central authorities**

Activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to promote the implementation of the provisions on international cooperation in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

Report of the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. Organized crime is considered to be a changing and flexible phenomenon. Many of the benefits of globalization, such as easier and faster communication, movement of finances and international travel, have also created opportunities for transnational organized criminal groups to flourish and to diversify and expand their activities. Traditional, territorial-based criminal groups have evolved or have been partially replaced by smaller and more flexible networks with branches across several jurisdictions. In the course of an investigation, victims, suspects, organized criminal groups and proceeds of crime may be located in many States. Moreover, organized crime affects all States, whether as countries of supply, transit or demand.

2. In that context, investigating, prosecuting and punishing organized crime have become more complex, and efforts need to be coordinated across different jurisdictions if they are to be effective. In fact, stand-alone measures taken by individual States may only cause the displacement of criminal activity to more vulnerable countries or regions, as organized crime is driven by market forces of supply and demand. The United Nations Convention against Transnational

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Organized Crime provides a broad legal framework for facilitating international cooperation and eliminating safe havens for criminal activity.

3. Since the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has carried out numerous activities and programmes to foster regional and interregional exchange of information on organized crime in all its forms, and to promote the implementation of the international cooperation provisions contained in the Organized Crime Convention. The main objectives of such programmes and activities are: (a) assisting States in enacting or revising their national legislative frameworks on international cooperation; (b) strengthening national capacities to engage in international cooperation, including by building the capacity of central authorities; and (c) ensuring the sharing of knowledge and experiences, as well as facilitating direct contact and coordination among specialists.

4. Most of those activities form part of technical assistance programmes financed through voluntary contributions by Member States. The basis for the development and delivery of the programmes is, *inter alia*, article 33 of the Organized Crime Convention, pursuant to which the Secretariat should assist the Conference in carrying out the activities set forth in article 32, which include facilitating activities by States parties under articles 29 to 31 (on training and technical assistance, implementation of the Convention through economic development and technical assistance, and prevention). Through mandates contained in their resolutions and decisions, the Conference and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, among other bodies, have called for UNODC to pursue its efforts to deliver technical assistance at the request of and in consultation with beneficiary Member States.

5. Most recently, in its resolution 6/4, the Conference noted that technical assistance was a fundamental part of the work carried out by UNODC to assist Member States in the effective implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto. Guidance on technical assistance activities to promote implementation of the provisions on international cooperation in the Organized Crime Convention is provided to UNODC through various mechanisms established by the Conference of the Parties, including the Working Group on International Cooperation and the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance.

II. Assisting States in enacting or revising their national legislative frameworks on international cooperation

6. The Organized Crime Convention provides Member States with a legal basis to seek extradition, mutual legal assistance and international cooperation for the purpose of confiscation without the need for bilateral agreements in each case. It also includes provisions on the transfer of sentenced persons and the transfer of criminal proceedings, joint investigations and special investigative techniques. However, in many instances, implementation and incorporation into national law of the relevant provisions of the Organized Crime Convention are necessary in order to enable States to engage in international cooperation and render the broadest range of mutual legal assistance in criminal matters.

7. The legislative assistance efforts of UNODC focus on supporting States to enact or revise their relevant legislative frameworks. The process constitutes the foundation for future steps to prevent and combat specific forms of transnational organized crime. UNODC has assisted countries in adopting laws that formally create a national central authority with responsibility for preparing and receiving assistance requests and with the authority to act as a focal point for international cooperation. UNODC has also assisted in drafting laws that address the scope of mutual legal assistance that may be provided by a State, the form in which requests must be received, and the rules regarding the provision of such assistance.¹

8. Legislative assistance provided by UNODC staff at headquarters and in field offices is not limited to the drafting of legislation, but may cover the full spectrum of activities and consultations required for the adoption of a new legislative framework, from initial legal assessments and gap analyses to the provision of advice to parliamentarians. Activities may also include assistance in resolving legal challenges in harmonizing national legislation, including through the use of examples of legislation enacted by other States parties, and through the development and provision of legal tools, such as model legislative provisions and legislative guides.² Assistance has also been provided to relevant authorities in gaining a thorough understanding of the requirements of the Convention and its Protocols.

9. Since 2012, UNODC has provided legal advisory services for the drafting of new legislation or for the review and amendment of existing frameworks on mutual legal assistance and extradition in Ethiopia, Myanmar, Nigeria and Viet Nam. In Viet Nam, UNODC conducted an in-depth assessment of the legislative and institutional framework for international cooperation in criminal matters and formulated key recommendations for the drafting committees of the country's new criminal code and criminal procedure code, with respect to a possible review and revision of its judicial assistance law. In Myanmar, UNODC experts supported a national workshop on the review and revision of a new draft law on extradition. In the context of the Network of West African Central Authorities and Prosecutors, UNODC provided legal advisory services to Nigeria in the preparation of a new law on mutual legal assistance.

10. UNODC has also been involved in the delivery of legislative assistance in relation to international cooperation in matters pertaining to other areas of its

¹ For an outline of legal considerations that may need to be taken into account during the process of adopting a new national legislative framework on international cooperation, and the approach and methodology of UNODC in delivering legislative assistance in relation to the Organized Crime Convention, see document CTOC/COP/WG.2/2013/4, in particular paragraphs 36-40 and paragraphs 47-49, and document E/CN.15/2014/12.

² For example, UNODC has developed the following: *Model Legislative Provisions against Organized Crime*; *Model Law against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition*; *Model Law against Trafficking in Persons*; *Model Law against the Smuggling of Migrants*; *Model Provisions on Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing, Preventive Measures and Proceeds of Crime (for Common Law Legal Systems)*; *Model Law on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters*; *Model Legislation on Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism*; *Model Law on Extradition*; and *Legislative Guides for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto*.

mandate, such as corruption and terrorism.³ To the extent possible, the delivery of such legislative assistance has been coordinated across UNODC branches and programmes. In the case of Myanmar, for instance, technical assistance was delivered jointly by the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch and the Corruption and Economic Crime Branch.

III. Strengthening national capacities to engage in international cooperation

11. The establishment of a central authority with the responsibility and power to receive and draft requests for mutual legal assistance and extradition is a key requirement of the Organized Crime Convention. It is also a practical necessity, given that States are receiving a growing number of requests, which require swift and thorough responses. The institutionalization of such functions aids in concentrating expertise in a single body and in monitoring the execution of mutual legal assistance and extradition requests. It also contributes to the preservation of institutional memory and of key contacts established over time with partner countries.⁴

12. Hence, an important aspect of UNODC efforts to promote international judicial cooperation has been supporting the creation and strengthening of central authorities. That work is in accordance with Conference resolution 5/8, in which the Conference, *inter alia*, referred to the need to strengthen central authorities and encouraged States parties to facilitate training activities for central authorities and other actors who are engaged in international legal cooperation to combat transnational organized crime.

13. In Ethiopia, UNODC has supported the national central authority by providing assistance and expert advice on the development of standard operating procedures. In other instances, UNODC provided training to staff of central authorities, prosecutors, magistrates and law enforcement officers, as appropriate, on the use of the Convention, best practices in international cooperation in criminal matters and recent trends, such as the exchange of electronic evidence.

14. Regional networks of central authorities and/or prosecutors, established with the assistance of UNODC, have proven to be instrumental in building national capacities to engage in international judicial cooperation. The networks also act as catalysts for the identification of technical assistance needs in their member countries, and represent a generic and flexible vehicle for the delivery of technical assistance, which promotes coherence in the delivery of similar assistance to other countries of the same region. The networks also encourage the participation of designated focal points in regional training sessions, which can reinforce meaningful capacity-building.

³ For the latest overview of UNODC activities to strengthen international cooperation in criminal matters pertaining to countering corruption, see document CAC/COSP/2013/4, in particular paragraphs 27-29 and E/CN.15/2014/3. Information on activities related to terrorism prevention is available from the UNODC website (www.unodc.org).

⁴ For further information on the coordinating role of central authorities for mutual legal assistance, see document CTOC/COP/WG.3/2014/2.

15. While the approach of such networks is essentially regional, they also support prosecution offices, justice ministries and other relevant entities at the national level, through the identification of good practices, knowledge and specialization against organized crime. In Honduras, for example, the establishment of the Anti-Extortion Unit was a direct result of consultations held during the Central American Network of Prosecutors against Organized Crime (REFCO) workshops on the investigation of extortion offences held in El Salvador from 5 to 9 March and 29 to 27 April 2012. In the context of the Network of West African Central Authorities and Prosecutors, UNODC provided assistance to Nigeria in drafting laws and regulations in order to establish the national central authority as an autonomous body. The Network also held a national training workshop in Burkina Faso, in May 2014, on principles and best practices in international cooperation in criminal matters and operational cooperation in investigating and prosecuting cases of drug trafficking, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. UNODC is currently planning similar national training workshops in Benin and Togo.

16. Other activities aimed at strengthening competent national authorities have been delivered through dedicated regional or national workshops and meetings. In June 2013, UNODC held a meeting on international legal cooperation in the Gulf to combat transnational organized crime in Abu Dhabi. The Office also co-organized a regional conference with the League of Arab States on international and regional cooperation to combat transnational organized crime, held in Egypt in February 2014, which provided an opportunity for central authorities to discuss the particular challenges of international cooperation in cases involving digital evidence.

17. In addition, UNODC convened national training events on international cooperation in criminal matters, including in the Islamic Republic of Iran, in March 2013, and in Namibia and Saudi Arabia, in March 2014. In Saudi Arabia, UNODC has supported the Ministry of the Interior in strengthening the innovative national standing committee for legal assistance requests, which involved training members of the Committee and facilitating discussions on the workflow and procedures of the Committee.

18. UNODC also aims at informing practitioners about best practices in international cooperation and the use of the Convention as an effective basis for cooperation in cases with a broader theme, or when addressing specific types of crimes, such as trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, trafficking in firearms, cybercrime or trafficking in cultural property. UNODC and the European Union Integrated Rule of Law Mission for Iraq jointly supported the Government of Iraq in delivering training and facilitating consultations on international cooperation in combating trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, which were held in Baghdad in November 2013.⁵

⁵ Details about such crime-specific workshops can be found in the Conference documentation, in particular documents CTOC/COP/2014/3, CTOC/COP/2014/4, CTOC/COP/2014/5 and CTOC/COP/2014/6.

IV. Ensuring international coordination and the sharing of knowledge and experiences

19. The transnational nature of organized crime requires greater coordination among countries at the policy level, in order to exchange information and knowledge and to develop sound policies, and at the operational level, in order to successfully carry out investigations and prosecutions. UNODC aims at supporting those objectives by convening meetings of specialists to discuss specific aspects of combating organized crime, creating networks of practitioners and other platforms for coordination, and disseminating analyses and knowledge products.

20. One of the major developments in international cooperation during the last few years has been the establishment of regional networks for stronger judicial cooperation. Through the nomination of focal points and the holding of regular meetings and training events, the regional networks assist participating central authorities and prosecutors to develop direct contacts with their counterparts, exchange information about their respective legal systems and procedures, build trust and share good practices. The long-term objectives are to create a community of practitioners within each region and to facilitate cooperation in ongoing cases. The need for and the benefits of such networks have been demonstrated by the experiences of and good practices emanating from networks such as the European Judicial Network, Eurojust, the European Police Office (Europol) and the Ibero-American Network for International Legal Cooperation (IberRed).

21. In that respect, in its resolution 6/1, the Conference of the Parties requested UNODC to continue to establish networks and other mechanisms to facilitate formal and informal cooperation, including through regional and interregional meetings and exchanges of experience among practitioners. Since the sixth session of the Conference, UNODC has further developed REFCO activities and contributed to the creation of a network in Central Asia and the Southern Caucasus (covering Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan), and one in West Africa. Consultations are currently being held on the operational modalities for the establishment of a network in the Middle East and North Africa and one in East Africa. A recommendation to establish a network of South American prosecutors specialized in combating organized crime was put forward at the plenary assembly of the Ibero-American Association of Public Prosecutors held in Panama in November 2012.

22. REFCO was launched in March 2011, with the objective of improving transnational investigations into and prosecutions of organized crime by strengthening the capacities of national specialized units and reinforcing regional and interregional operational and judicial cooperation. To date, over 1,200 prosecutors have participated in REFCO training sessions. The network has coordinated joint investigations that have led to arrests, seizures and convictions in at least 12 organized crime cases: for example, coordination among prosecutors from Costa Rica, Honduras and Nicaragua resulted in the seizure of \$543,940.⁶

⁶ See document CTOC/COP/WG.2/2013/3, para. 23. Additional information about REFCO is available at www.refco.org.pa.

23. Since the creation of REFCO, three additional countries have joined the network. The Integration System of Central America (SICA) has identified REFCO as the main platform for the implementation of its capacity-building master plan for the period 2013-2015, and the Central American and Caribbean Council of Attorney Generals has amended its statutes in order to incorporate REFCO as the governing council responsible for implementing its regional initiatives in the area of organized crime. Funding for that initiative has unfortunately been exhausted and UNODC remains at the disposal of interested donors to discuss possible future activities for the REFCO network.

24. UNODC utilized the successful models of REFCO, the European Judicial Network and Eurojust to promote the creation of a similar network in West Africa. The Network of West African Central Authorities and Prosecutors was established in November 2012 and launched in May 2013. Its functions reflect the regional priorities defined in the Bamako Declaration and strategic framework on impunity, justice and human rights and in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Regional Action Plan to Address the Growing Problem of Illicit Drug Trafficking, Organized Crime and Drug Abuse in West Africa. The purpose of the Network is to strengthen the central authorities responsible for preparing and receiving requests for mutual legal assistance and extradition, and to facilitate the exchange of experiences related to the prosecution of different forms of serious and organized crime. ECOWAS member States, and Mauritania, are part of the Network, which also coordinates with relevant regional entities, such as the ECOWAS Court of Justice and the Africa Prosecutors Association.

25. The meetings of the Network are planned biannually and enable members to share experiences and exchange information about national legal systems, procedures and best practices. Practical training sessions on the process of engaging in international judicial cooperation are also organized as part of those meetings, as well as discussions on the forms of organized crime that most affect the region, in order to encourage prosecutors to consider crimes in their regional dimension.

26. Three regional meetings of the Network were held between May 2013 and May 2014 and cooperation between two countries has already been facilitated on the margins of those meetings. The Network has also enabled some countries to express their needs for assistance in amending their national framework for international cooperation or for establishing a central authority. The Network may also be used as a vehicle for South-South cooperation. For instance, it was agreed that a West African country with an advanced framework for combating organized crime would share its experience with another country of the region in the context of a bilateral mission.

27. In order to assist the relevant authorities of Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) and the Southern Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia) in addressing challenges in the handling of transnational organized crime cases, UNODC has designed an initiative on establishing and reinforcing the network of prosecutors and central authorities from source, transit and destination countries in response to transnational organized crime in the two regions. Through regular interregional meetings, the initiative is aimed at: (a) ensuring that each participating country has a dedicated and effective central authority with the necessary tools and consistent point(s) of contact; (a) serving as a platform for strengthening knowledge regarding the legislation and procedures of

transit and destination countries and for sharing information on forms of transnational organized crime within the subregion; and (c) facilitating practical judicial cooperation.

28. The initiative was launched in May 2014, in cooperation with the Office of the Prosecutor-General of Kazakhstan, at the first interregional workshop for source, transit and destination countries, at which the issue of transnational trafficking of Afghan opiates via the northern routes was discussed. The workshop was attended by the central authorities and senior prosecutors of 14 countries (Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Netherlands, Norway, Russian Federation, Sweden, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and United States of America) and representatives of Eurojust, Europol, the Eurasian Group on Combating Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and the Camden Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network.

29. In the longer term, regional networks for judicial cooperation will contribute to the development of interregional links, facilitated by the clear identification of central authorities and focal points in participating countries and the possibility of connecting those regional networks. UNODC has made available a list of regional judicial cooperation networks on its website.

30. Activities to promote the sharing of knowledge and experience on international cooperation were also undertaken in the specific context of preventing and combating trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants. UNODC provided direct support for the sharing of information between source, transit and destination countries in the context of the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime. UNODC also organized various interregional workshops, such as the interregional cooperation multidisciplinary training workshop to respond to the smuggling of migrants held in Vienna in July 2013, which was aimed at promoting informal and formal cooperation and information-sharing, through establishing communication procedures and facilitating information and data-exchange.⁷

31. Through its Global Programme on Firearms, UNODC has also provided a platform for promoting international cooperation and information exchange. UNODC further facilitated information exchange between firearms practitioners through the organization of regional seminars in West Africa and Latin America. A firearms training curriculum developed by UNODC includes a specialized module on international cooperation for the purpose of prosecution of firearms-related offences. The topic of international cooperation for the purpose of investigation into and prosecution of firearms trafficking also featured prominently in national training courses organized by UNODC in Benin, Burkina Faso, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Ghana and Senegal.⁸

32. UNODC is actively engaged in supporting efforts to increase coordination and sharing of information on transnational drug trafficking groups and on precursor control. The Office has been promoting regional law enforcement cooperation

⁷ For more details about the activities of UNODC to promote international cooperation to combat the smuggling of migrants, see document CTOC/COP/2014/4.

⁸ For more details about the activities of UNODC to promote international cooperation to combat trafficking in firearms, see document CTOC/COP/2014/5.

through, inter alia, the establishment of and the provision of support to regional centres such as the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre, the joint planning cell of Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan, the Gulf Criminal Intelligence Centre to Combat Drugs and the Southeast European Law Enforcement Centre. These centres constitute platforms for sharing criminal intelligence and coordinating multilateral operations. Cooperation and coordinated multilateral operations within the framework of the centres have resulted in significant seizures of heroin, hashish and other drugs, arrests of active members of criminal organizations and the identification and dismantling of a number of organized criminal groups.

33. One of the elements of the UNODC interregional drug control approach to stemming the trafficking in drugs from Afghanistan is promoting closer cooperation between the regional centres through the "networking of the networks" initiative, in order to establish and strengthen cooperative links between the centres and other international and regional law enforcement organizations, such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), Europol and the World Customs Organization. As a preliminary step, an inter-agency meeting was held in Turkey, in December 2013, during which the mandates and priorities of the participating agencies were examined and opportunities for collaboration and coordinated operational activities were explored. Another meeting, at which emphasis will be placed on practical cases and their operational component, is planned to be held in October 2014 in Qatar.

34. UNODC is also supporting the development and operation of two asset forfeiture mechanisms: the Asset Recovery Network of Southern Africa and the Asset Recovery Network of the Financial Action Task Force of South America against Money-Laundering. Such regional mechanisms encourage collaboration, information-sharing and cooperation among prosecutors, investigators and law enforcement officials dealing with asset confiscation and recovery. UNODC has assisted in the launch of the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for Asia and the Pacific. Following a regional seminar that took place in March 2014 in Senegal, UNODC is currently exploring the feasibility of setting up a similar network in West Africa. It also organized several regional and interregional workshops focusing on the prevention and suppression of illicit financial flows. In June 2014, it organized a workshop focusing on illicit financial flows from wildlife trafficking that was held in Botswana.

V. UNODC tools for international cooperation in criminal matters

35. In the delivery of training, UNODC places particular emphasis on practical approaches, using case studies and work in groups. It uses a series of manuals, in particular the *Manual on Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition*, the *Manual on International Cooperation for the Purposes of Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime* and the *Handbook on the International Transfer of Sentenced Persons*,⁹ which were developed in 2012 and validated by informal expert group meetings.

⁹ Available at www.unodc.org/unodc/en/organized-crime/tools-and-publications.html.

36. The Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool is another useful resource that can be used either by central authorities in the context of their daily work or by UNODC, in connection with case studies, as part of its training for workshop participants. The tool is computer-based and was developed by UNODC to assist States in drafting requests for mutual legal assistance. The tool guides the casework practitioner step by step through the request process for each type of mutual legal assistance, notifying the drafter if essential information has been omitted. The tool consolidates all data entered and generates a correct, complete and effective request for final editing and signing. It is currently available in over 10 languages, including Albanian, Arabic, Bosnian, Croatian, English, Farsi, French, Montenegrin, Portuguese, Russian, Serbian and Spanish. Since August 2012, 555 additional users have requested and received copies of the tool.

37. Since 2012, UNODC has embarked on a process of upgrading the tool, in order to offer additional features and possibilities for asset recovery and the exchange of electronic evidence. UNODC is currently making arrangements to redesign the tool, in order to make full use of the latest technology and to improve its case-management features, in order to provide for a reliable tracking system for incoming and outgoing mutual legal assistance requests.

38. An informal expert group meeting was convened from 8 to 9 May 2014, with a view to obtaining advice on enhancing the tool's functionality. The experts shared views on, inter alia: (a) the importance of running the tool on current devices and platforms; (b) making the tool available in national languages; (c) finding a balance between the use of free text boxes and automated templates; (d) linking the tool to the UNODC directory of competent national authorities, national websites and templates, as well as to legal terminology dictionaries; and (e) including samples of effective mutual legal assistance requests in the tool. Participants also agreed on a set of concrete steps to develop the revised tool, such as piloting it at the national level and linking it to other relevant ongoing initiatives being implemented at the international and regional levels.

39. UNODC maintains the directory of competent national authorities under the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and the Organized Crime Convention, with a view to offering easy access to the contact details of and other relevant information about the authorities that are designated, under the relevant conventions and protocols, to receive, respond to and process requests relating to extradition, the transfer of sentenced persons and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, as well as those engaged in efforts to counter drug trafficking by sea, the smuggling of migrants by sea and trafficking in firearms.¹⁰ The directory is available as both an online database and a printed handbook and contains the contact information of competent national authorities from 173 Member States, in addition to the European Union and the Holy See.

¹⁰ Authorities designated under the 1988 Convention (articles 6, 7 and 17), the Organized Crime Convention (articles 16-18), the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (article 8) and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition (article 13), supplementing the Organized Crime Convention.

40. UNODC is further developing the password-protected, online version of the directory,¹¹ which currently has 725 users, including 263 new users since the sixth session of the Conference. Preparations are under way to migrate data to an updated platform and to add additional relevant details to the online directory, such as information on relevant regional and bilateral agreements, links to national legal and procedural requirements and websites, and details about any declaration made by a State party in respect of the use of the Organized Crime Convention as a legal basis for extradition.

41. The directory of competent national authorities is linked to a more comprehensive initiative of disseminating knowledge on organized crime through the creation of the knowledge management portal known as Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws against Organized Crime (SHERLOC). The portal hosts a repository of laws relevant to the Convention and its protocols and is searchable by country, article and crime type. It also includes a case law database that contains jurisprudence on organized crime in all its manifestations, such as trafficking in persons, the smuggling of migrants, trafficking in firearms, money-laundering, participation in an organized criminal group, drug offences, trafficking in cultural property, cybercrime, counterfeiting, falsified medicine and obstruction of justice.¹²

42. UNODC has also strived to promote knowledge and analysis about international judicial cooperation and related provisions of the Organized Crime Convention through the preparation of substantive reports and discussion papers for submission to the Conference and its working groups, the drafting of a discussion guide for the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-third session and the preparation of summaries of responses received from States through questionnaires and the omnibus self-assessment checklist.¹³ UNODC has also produced transnational organized crime threat assessments,¹⁴ the purpose of which is to promote knowledge about organized crime and to support the development of evidence-based policies.

VI. Conclusions

43. The present report outlines the breadth of UNODC activities to promote the implementation of the provisions of the Organized Crime Convention on international cooperation, as well as the results and successes of such activities.

44. The Conference, at its seventh session, may wish to discuss the following issues:

(a) The most salient legal and practical challenges related to the implementation of the international cooperation provisions of the Convention and the Protocols thereto;

¹¹ Available at www.unodc.org/comppauth.

¹² For more information about SHERLOC, see document CTOC/COP/2014/11.

¹³ See, in particular, documents CTOC/COP/WG.2/2013/3, CTOC/COP/WG.2/2013/4, E/CN.15/2014/12 and CTOC/COP/WG.3/2014/2, and conference room paper CTOC/COP/WG.2/2013/CRP.1.

¹⁴ Available at www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/TOC-threat-assessments.html.

(b) The ways in which technical assistance to support international judicial cooperation can best be utilized to ensure an effective response to all forms of transnational organized crime;

(c) The most effective ways in which UNODC can ensure the sharing of knowledge and experiences and facilitate direct contact and coordination among specialists from different Member States;

(d) Tools and other aids that would be most useful in supporting the work of international cooperation practitioners.



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Technical assistance

Provision of technical assistance to States in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

Report of the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 6/1, entitled "Ensuring effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto", the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to continue providing technical assistance in order to support and complement national, regional and thematic programmes and activities based on the needs and priorities of Member States in combating transnational organized crime. Furthermore, the Conference encouraged UNODC to make use of the technical assistance tools that have been developed, such as handbooks, digests and legal tools, and continue developing new tools, as appropriate, with a view to improving the capacity of States to implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto. Finally, the Conference requested UNODC to promote and disseminate such tools and to continue facilitating the exchange of experiences and good practices among practitioners, including through the Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws against Organized Crime (SHERLOC) knowledge management portal and an online digest newsletter.

2. Furthermore, in its resolution 6/4, entitled "Implementation of the provisions on technical assistance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime", the Conference noted that technical assistance was a fundamental part of the work carried out by UNODC to assist Member States in the effective implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols

* CTOC/COP/2014/1.



thereto and welcomed the work of the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance.

3. The present report provides updated information on the status of technical assistance activities for the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto provided by UNODC to Member States since the sixth session of the Conference, held in Vienna from 15 to 19 October 2012.

II. Strategic approach of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to delivering technical assistance pursuant to the Convention and the Protocols thereto

4. UNODC continued to pursue a strategic approach to the technical assistance it provides to Member States through its thematic and regional programmes, in order to counter organized crime and trafficking. UNODC is guided by the strategic framework for the period 2014-2015 and its medium-term strategy for the period 2012-2015, which aim to promote an integrated programme approach at the national, regional, interregional and global levels. Under the strategic framework, the thematic programme on transnational organized crime is being further enhanced to reflect the policy guidance for and the global framework of UNODC, including mandates, guiding principles, methodologies and tools. Within the overarching framework of the thematic programme, UNODC global programmes of direct relevance to the delivery of technical assistance in the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols include the following: the Global Programme for Strengthening the Capacities of Member States to Prevent and Combat Organized and Serious Crime; the Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism; the Container Control Programme; the Global Programme against Cybercrime; the Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime; the Global Programme against Trafficking in Persons; the Global Programme against the Smuggling of Migrants; and the Global Programme on Firearms. A programme to combat falsified medicines posing threats to public health is currently being developed.

5. At the regional and national levels, UNODC continued to assist Member States, upon request, in improving their institutional and operational capacities, commonly as part of the regional programmes. At the regional level, UNODC continued to promote cross-border cooperation and joint initiatives among partner countries through regional cooperation platforms and mechanisms. To date, the Office has launched 10 integrated regional programmes in the following regions: East Africa, Arab States, West Africa, Southern Africa, South-Eastern Europe, Afghanistan and neighbouring countries, South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, Central America, and the Caribbean. While each programme reflects the specific needs and priorities of the region, as agreed with the respective regional entities and partner States, the fight against organized crime and illicit trafficking constitutes a key component of all programmes.

III. Expanding the knowledge base on organized crime

6. The Organized Crime Convention is approaching universal adherence, but a number of States have yet to ratify or accede to the Convention, and implementation remains an issue in many States parties. In order to continue to improve the ability of States parties to harmonize their domestic legal frameworks with the provisions of the Organized Crime Convention, UNODC has endeavoured to expand its knowledge base on complex issues in combating organized crime.

7. A series of papers have been developed on selected provisions of the Convention for the eighth meeting of the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance.¹ In addition, with a view to supporting the periodic national processes of carrying out needs assessments and the planning and delivery of technical assistance, UNODC finalized a series of needs assessment tools on the Organized Crime Convention (contained in CTOC/COP/WG.2/2014/CRP.1-4). The tools consist of sets of standardized indicators and questions designed to enable experts from international organizations, non-governmental organizations, national governments and relevant institutions, and, in particular, policymakers and legislators to conduct assessments of selected aspects of implementation of the Organized Crime Convention. The assessment includes identifying gaps in the existing national frameworks for combating organized crime, in order to facilitate the formulation and development of technical assistance projects that adequately respond to identified needs, and also seeks to facilitate the development of performance indicators for evaluating progress in implementation.

8. In order to facilitate the exchange of information on the domestic implementation efforts of Member States, UNODC developed the SHERLOC knowledge management portal.² The SHERLOC portal includes a case law database containing jurisprudence and records of successful law enforcement operations on cases of corruption, counterfeiting, falsified medicine, cybercrime, drug offences, money-laundering, obstruction of justice, participation in an organized criminal group, piracy, smuggling of migrants, trafficking in firearms, trafficking in cultural property, wildlife and forest crime, trafficking in persons and other serious crimes. That information allows users to see the ways in which Member States are addressing organized crime cases, both operationally and judicially.

9. SHERLOC also hosts an electronic repository of laws relevant to the provisions of the Organized Crime Convention, which is searchable by country, article, crime types and cross-cutting issues. While also enabling access to documents containing legislation in full, the database also provides extracts of laws, relevant to specific articles and crime types, allowing the user to rapidly locate provisions relating to the search query. The UNODC directory of competent national authorities is currently being redeveloped and will be fully integrated into SHERLOC. UNODC is further expanding SHERLOC to include a bibliographic database and policy documents.

¹ More information on the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance is available at www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CTOC/working-groups.html.

² The SHERLOC knowledge management portal is available at sherloc.unodc.org. States are encouraged to submit legislation and case law, as well as policy documents on combating organized crime to the Secretariat by e-mail (sherloc@unodc.org).

10. During the reporting period, UNODC also delivered legislative assistance in the 45 States members of the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, as well as in Cambodia, Indonesia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam, on a wide range of provisions including the criminalization of participation in an organized criminal group, money-laundering, the obstruction of justice, the liability of legal persons, jurisdiction, confiscation, witness protection, special investigative techniques, joint investigative teams and prosecution. Pre-ratification assistance was also provided to Somalia. The UNODC *Model Legislative Provisions against Organized Crime* were utilized in the provision of legislative assistance and were adapted to the needs of States, depending on their legal tradition and social, economic, cultural and geographic conditions. The *Model Legislative Provisions* are now available in the six official languages of the United Nations.

IV. Strengthening international judicial cooperation to fight transnational organized crime

11. During the reporting period, UNODC continued to provide support to strengthen international and regional cooperation to prevent and combat transnational organized crime. UNODC has acted as the secretariat and the facilitator of the Network of Prosecutors against Organized Crime in Central America, an initiative under the umbrella of the Central American Council of Public Prosecutors. In May 2013, UNODC also led the establishment of additional regional networks in West Africa, through the Network of West African Central Authorities and Prosecutors and in Central and West Asia, in May 2014. An agreement to establish a regional network in East Africa was reached in June 2014. Experts from the Gulf region have also agreed to establish a network of central authorities and prosecutors, for which terms of reference are being developed. Moreover, consultations have been held between UNODC and Member States with a view to considering the best way to promote regional cooperation in the Middle East and North Africa. UNODC also delivered regional and national training workshops, promoting best practices in international cooperation in criminal matters and knowledge in related substantive areas. Furthermore, UNODC embarked on a process of upgrading existing online tools, such as the Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool, in addition to the directory of competent national authorities.³

V. Strengthening criminal justice responses to laundering proceeds of crime

12. During the reporting period, UNODC provided assistance to Member States to address the links between money-laundering and serious organized crime. The Office has mentors placed in various subregions: in Southern Africa, to strengthen asset confiscation procedures; in South-East Asia, to build effective procedures to counter money-laundering and the financing of terrorism; and in West Africa, to establish comprehensive regimes to counter money-laundering and the financing of

³ For more information on UNODC activities to promote the implementation of the provisions of the Organized Crime Convention on international cooperation, see CTOC/COP/2014/10.

terrorism, with a focus on the development and enhancement of financial intelligence units.

13. National financial investigation training courses were delivered in Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire and Mauritania, focusing on investigation skills and fostering close working relationships between police and prosecutors. In 2012 and 2013, UNODC also conducted a series of courses for financial intelligence unit analysts in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Jordan, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Pakistan, the Philippines and the State of Palestine with the purpose of developing knowledge and skills in order to detect suspicious transactions related to money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. In addition, a training course using mock trials was conducted in Senegal.

14. UNODC continued to deliver a training course to customs services and other border control agencies to prevent cash from being smuggled across borders. The course covered new procedures in that area and expanded on existing practice to teach practitioners to identify cash couriers, interdict and investigate illicit cash movements and seize funds. Through its Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism, UNODC delivered training to officials from Afghanistan, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam. A regional training session for nine Caribbean countries was also conducted in Antigua and Barbuda in 2013.

15. To further the international effort to investigate piracy crimes, UNODC assisted national financial intelligence units in following the financial flows stemming from piracy. In cooperation with the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, UNODC continued to build capacity to counter money-laundering and to raise awareness on issues related to the financing of terrorism. UNODC also organized an expert group meeting on money value transfer services in Somalia in March 2013. The purpose of the meeting was to promote anti-money-laundering measures for money value transfer services and foster cooperation between that service community and Somali authorities to prevent organized criminal groups from misusing those services. UNODC continues to play a central role in information-sharing and facilitating contacts for the Contact Group.

16. In 2012 and 2013, over 50 countries received tailor-made advisory services and other technical input relevant to the implementation of international standards to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, as well as for the enhancement of legislation on asset forfeiture. Those countries included Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Malawi, Myanmar, Namibia, the Niger, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Yemen.

VI. Improving law enforcement cooperation and inter-institutional coordination

17. In the reporting period, UNODC continued to promote regional law enforcement cooperation through, inter alia, the establishment of and support to regional centres, such as the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre, the joint planning cell of Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan, and the Gulf Criminal Information Centre to Combat Drugs of the Gulf Cooperation Council. The centres provide platforms for sharing criminal intelligence and coordination of multilateral operations.⁴

18. In order to strengthen interregional cooperation, UNODC promoted cooperation among the centres as well as with international and regional organizations, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Chiefs of Police (ASEANAPOL), the Asia-Pacific Information and Coordination Centre for Combating Drug Crimes, the European Police Office, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL); the Southeast European Law Enforcement Centre and the World Customs Organization. This initiative, known as the “networking the networks” initiative, aims at building and strengthening cooperation between participating entities in order to enhance effectiveness in the fight against organized crime.

19. Through the global Container Control Programme, UNODC and the World Customs Organization continue to assist in building the capacity of law enforcement agencies to identify and inspect shipping containers that may be used for illicit purposes, such as illicit trafficking in drugs, weapons, explosives and timber, among other things. The Programme’s activities are carried out through detailed assessments of container ports and the promotion of cooperation among law enforcement agencies through the creation of inter-agency port control units, which have been given extensive training on risk management and profiling.

20. The Container Control Programme currently operates in seaports in 15 countries in West Africa, Latin America and West and Central Asia. The selected sites are located in major drug-producing regions and/or along established sea and land trade routes used for the illicit trans-shipment of drugs and other illicit commodities. In 2013, under the global Container Control Programme, 23,444 kilograms (kg) of cocaine, 6,422 kg of cannabis, 1,277 kg of heroin, 60,883 kg of tramadol and 725 kg of ivory were seized. In addition, large quantities of counterfeit goods (119 containers), medicines, cigarettes, spirits, stolen cars and e-waste were also seized in 2013. Those results demonstrate the effectiveness of the Programme in bringing together the various front-line enforcement agencies and in promoting and increasing the professionalism of officers. They also demonstrate the ongoing utilization of the intelligence systems that facilitate the exchange of operational information, which are available through the Programme. UNODC plans to expand its assistance in container control to 34 additional countries worldwide.

21. In expanding its counter-piracy programme to make it a maritime crime programme, UNODC continued to provide support to States in the Indian Ocean

⁴ UNODC has received requests from South Asia, West Africa and other regions to assist in building regional law enforcement cooperation structures and platforms.

region for piracy-related prosecutions. Assistance was provided to police, courts, prosecutors and prisons to ensure that trials of Somali suspects are effective, efficient and fair. With the support of UNDOC, a 500-bed prison was set up in April 2014, which will ensure that convicted pirates are transferred back to Somalia to serve their sentence under conditions meeting international standards. The expansion of the programme further includes capacity-building of Somali maritime police, in order to enable authorities to control and patrol their own coast. Moreover, support and assistance have been provided to a Somali-driven mechanism to implement the Somali Maritime Resources and Security Strategy, including by reviewing, drafting and advising on maritime legislation. A hostage support programme has ensured humanitarian support for piracy hostages. In addition, programming and technical assistance have been provided to countries in the Gulf of Guinea in response to the escalating threat of piracy and armed robbery in that region.

VII. Protection of witnesses and victims of organized crime

22. The cooperation of witnesses in providing testimonial evidence is crucial to the investigation of serious and organized crime cases and for enabling prosecutions. Support to States in building effective and efficient criminal justice processes, including assistance and protection mechanisms for victims and witnesses, is a necessary part of combating transnational organized crime. UNODC provides support for the development and implementation of witness protection laws, measures and special programmes, in order to ensure the protection of at-risk witnesses and victims.

23. During the reporting period, UNODC continued to support the development of the Witness Protection Agency in Kenya through the placement of a mentor attached to the Office of the Attorney General. Through the mentor, technical guidance and advice were provided on strategic and operational issues for the Agency itself, as well as for prosecutors and police officials. Training was provided to more than 600 criminal justice officials in Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

VIII. Technical assistance in combating trafficking in persons

24. UNODC continued to promote the ratification and implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.⁵ With regard to its normative work to that end, UNODC continued to contribute to the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, held in May 2013, and the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, held in October 2013.

⁵ For more information on UNODC activities to promote and support the implementation of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, including technical assistance, see document CTOC/COP/2014/3.

25. UNODC also undertook to explore key concepts of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol in close consultation with Member States. Although the Protocol's definition of trafficking in persons is widely embraced by States and the international community, it has become evident over the past decade that questions remain about certain aspects of that definition. This implies that there is a risk that important concepts contained in the Protocol may not be clearly understood and may therefore not be consistently implemented and applied. At the sixth session of the Conference, the first issue paper, on the concept of abuse of a position of vulnerability, was launched. In the reporting period, UNODC initiated the development of a second issue paper, on the issue of consent; an expert group meeting on consent took place in February 2014 and the issue paper will be finalized in 2014. A third issue paper will explore the concept of exploitation.

26. UNODC continued to develop and expand its case law database on trafficking in persons, which is part of the SHERLOC knowledge management portal. The database currently includes more than 1,000 cases from 83 countries. Based on an analysis of cases contained in the database, UNODC has started to develop a case digest on evidential and victim protection issues, for which an expert group meeting was held in May 2014.

27. UNODC continued to implement and further develop its global training initiative to combat trafficking in persons and, in 2013 and 2014, over 60 countries in all regions received legislative assistance and specialized training for criminal justice practitioners. In December 2013, UNODC also organized an expert group meeting on trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal.

28. As mandated by the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, in December 2012, UNODC published the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, which provides an overview of patterns and flows of trafficking in persons at the global, regional and national levels. UNODC is currently preparing the second edition of the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, to be published in December 2014.

29. UNODC continued to be the agency entrusted with coordinating the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons. The Group, currently chaired by the International Organization for Migration, has held several meetings and continued its work to improve cooperation and coordination between United Nations entities and other international organizations in order to achieve a holistic approach to preventing and combating trafficking in persons.

IX. Technical assistance to enhance the response to the smuggling of migrants

30. UNODC actively promoted the ratification and implementation of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.⁶ UNODC developed and disseminated various technical assistance tools and publications to assist

⁶ More information on UNODC activities to promote and support the implementation of the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol, including technical assistance in this regard, is contained in document CTOC/COP/2014/4.

countries in their work against smuggling of migrants. An issue paper on smuggling of migrants and corruption was launched to assist policymakers and practitioners in preventing and addressing corruption related to migrant smuggling operations. In addition, the *Assessment Guide to the Criminal Justice Response to the Smuggling of Migrants* was published, providing an inventory of measures for assessing the legislative, investigative, prosecutorial, judicial and administrative responses to the smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air.

31. In July 2013, UNODC launched the Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct in South-East Asia, to support the Bali Process. The system enhances the collection and analysis of data on the smuggling of migrants.

32. UNODC has also provided legal advice and assistance to legislative drafters, judges and prosecutors, through the analysis of gaps in legislation in several regions.

X. Trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition

33. During the reporting period, UNODC continued to implement the Global Programme on Firearms with the aim of raising awareness, promoting adherence to and supporting the implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, by providing technical and legislative assistance to Member States.⁷ UNODC made numerous presentations at conferences, meetings and side events on the relevance of the Firearms Protocol in combating illicit trafficking in and manufacturing of firearms. A ratification kit to explain and facilitate the process of ratifying the Firearms Protocol was also published. During the reporting period, the number of States parties increased by 18, with 109 States now parties to the Firearms Protocol.

34. The UNODC *Model Law against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition* was translated into the six official languages of the United Nations. In 2013, a number of enhancements and updates were introduced in the Model Law, following the positive feedback received from selected legal experts, practitioners and professors from different countries and legal systems.

35. UNODC also developed standard operational procedures for the delivery of legislative assistance to countries wishing to harmonize their legislation with the Firearms Protocol and other relevant international or regional instruments. Further, UNODC supported the establishment of drafting committees with the mandate to review, comment and validate the recommendations of the legislative assessments.

⁷ More information on UNODC activities to promote and support the implementation of the Firearms Protocol, including technical assistance in this regard, is contained in document CTOC/COP/2014/5.

36. UNODC also supported and promoted regional harmonization efforts, by developing a regional legislative comparative analysis and organizing two regional meetings in 2012, in Senegal and Argentina, in cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States and the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR). A third meeting was held in Senegal in February 2014 for countries from the Sahel region and West Africa.

37. In order to facilitate the implementation of the Firearms Protocol, UNODC initiated the development of a comprehensive firearms training curriculum in modular form, with support from relevant regional experts. Moreover, in 2013, UNODC developed a training course on investigation and prosecution of firearms trafficking and an outline for a training course for firearms transfer control authorities.

38. UNODC delivered training courses on investigation and prosecution of firearms trafficking to more than 90 criminal justice practitioners in Ghana and Senegal in 2013 and in the Plurinational State of Bolivia in 2014, in cooperation with the national commissions for the control of small arms and light weapons, as well as with the participation of civil society organizations as observers, and in cooperation with relevant partners, including INTERPOL.

39. The global study on firearms, prepared pursuant to Conference resolution 5/4, is aimed at increasing the understanding of the problem of firearms trafficking, revealing existing routes in the illicit trade of firearms and identifying new or emerging global trends. By focusing on the identification of the main trafficking flows across regions, the study seeks to enhance understanding of the interconnectedness and transnational nature of the illicit trafficking in firearms.

XI. Emerging crimes

40. Wildlife and forest crime is a form of transnational organized crime. UNODC has developed the Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime, which aims to provide technical assistance. The *Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit*, a technical resource to assist requesting Governments in analysing their responses to this threat, was utilized for assessments in Bangladesh, Gabon, Nepal and Peru. Technical assessments to strengthen legislation and law enforcement capacities have also been undertaken in East Africa. On the basis of the results of those assessments and analyses, UNODC developed workplans that include the promotion of inter-agency cooperation to counter such trafficking, as well as training on wildlife crime investigative techniques and illegal timber trade. In addition, in cooperation with its international partners, UNODC is developing guidelines for methods and procedures for the forensic identification of illicitly trafficked ivory and timber.

41. UNODC organized a regional workshop, hosted by the Government of Botswana, on recovering the proceeds of wildlife and timber crimes in Asia and Africa. Bringing together international experts, prosecutors, investigators, financial investigation units and relevant agencies, the workshop aimed to raise awareness of the importance of using financial investigation and anti-money-laundering techniques to tackle organized crime involved in wildlife and forest crime.

42. UNODC has commenced the development of model legislative provisions to combat falsified medicines posing threats to public health, in line with the Organized Crime Convention. The model legislative provisions will be accompanied by a commentary and include various drafting options, which will be applicable to all legal systems and adaptable to the needs of each State. The model legislative provisions will be utilized by UNODC as technical assistance tools to provide advisory services and assistance to countries to facilitate the review, revision or drafting of new legislation to combat falsified medicines.

XII. Conclusions

43. UNODC continues to pursue a strategic approach to the delivery of technical assistance through its thematic and regional programmes, with the aim of promoting an integrated programme approach at the national, regional, interregional and global levels. The thematic programme on transnational organized crime is being further developed to reflect the policy guidance and global framework of UNODC and to consistently develop technical assistance initiatives through global programmes of direct relevance to the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto.

44. During the reporting period, expanding the knowledge base of UNODC and the management of that knowledge base was a core element of the Office's work to support States in their efforts to implement the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto. Through the expanded knowledge base, legislative assistance was delivered to harmonize national legislation so that it complied with the Organized Crime Convention, including provisions on emerging crimes, and the Protocols thereto.

45. UNODC continued to deliver a broad range of technical assistance over a wide thematic portfolio. UNODC has focused its law enforcement assistance on the establishment of regional centres for sharing criminal intelligence and coordination of multilateral operations, as well as the networking of such networks. Through the "networking the networks" initiative, cooperative links between those entities can be established and strengthened.

46. Although universal adherence to the Organized Crime Convention is a goal within reach, current information regarding domestic implementation is insufficient, which may have a detrimental impact on the design and efficient delivery of technical assistance programmes and projects.



**Conference of the Parties to the
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against Transnational
Organized Crime**

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Financial and budgetary matters

Financial and budgetary matters

Note by the Secretariat

1. The present note has been prepared pursuant to rule 72, entitled "Preparation of a budget", of the rules of procedure for the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, in which the secretariat is requested to prepare a budget for the financing of activities of the Conference related to technical cooperation undertaken in accordance with articles 29 to 32 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, article 10 of its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, article 14 of its Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air and article 14 of its Protocol against the Illicit Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition.

2. Pursuant to article 30, paragraph 2 (c), of the Organized Crime Convention, States parties to the Convention shall make concrete efforts to provide technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to assist them in meeting their needs for the implementation of the Convention and, to that end, to endeavour to make adequate and regular voluntary contributions to an account specifically designated for that purpose in a United Nations funding mechanism.

3. By its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, the General Assembly adopted the Convention and decided that, until the Conference decided otherwise, that account would be operated within the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund. The Assembly encouraged Member States to begin making adequate voluntary contributions to the above-mentioned account for the provision to developing countries and countries with economies in transition of the technical assistance that they might require for implementation of the Convention and the

* CTOC/COP/2014/1.



Protocols thereto, including for the preparatory measures needed for that implementation.

4. In order to comply with General Assembly resolution 55/25, an account was opened within the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund for the provision of the above-mentioned activities.

5. In its decision 2/6, the Conference decided to establish an open-ended interim working group to advise and assist it in the implementation of its mandate on technical assistance. The first meeting of the Open-ended Interim Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance was held on 16 and 17 October 2006, during the third session of the Conference. At that meeting, the Working Group identified priority areas and adopted recommendations on technical assistance activities, which were endorsed by the Conference in its decision 3/4.

6. The Working Group held its second meeting in Vienna from 3 to 5 October 2007. On the basis of the identified priority areas, the Conference set out a number of proposals for technical assistance activities. The third meeting of the Working Group was held on 15 and 16 October 2008, during the fourth session of the Conference. The recommendations of that meeting are contained in Conference decision 4/3. Pursuant to that decision, the fourth meeting of the Working Group was held in Vienna on 1 and 2 October 2009. The fifth meeting of the Working Group took place on 19 and 20 October 2010; its recommendations were annexed to resolution 5/6. The sixth meeting of the Working Group was held on 17 October 2012, during the sixth session of the Conference. The recommendations adopted by that meeting were endorsed by the Conference in resolution 6/4. The seventh meeting of the Working Group was held from 28 to 30 October 2013.

7. Contributions for the technical assistance activities required to implement the Convention and the Protocols thereto have also been made to various accounts and projects, in addition to the account opened within the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund. In line with article 30 of the Convention and pursuant to General Assembly resolution 55/25, the Secretariat invites Member States to contribute directly to the account specifically created to assist in the implementation of the Convention. With a view to enhancing transparency and reporting, information on the current status of the account (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) project GLOT60) is contained in annex I to the present note. Moreover, annex II presents information on all the projects implemented by UNODC that contribute to countering transnational organized crime and trafficking.

Annex I

**Unaudited financial report on the use of contributions to the
United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Fund, United Nations Convention against Transnational
Organized Crime components**

Table 1
Status of pledges to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Fund, United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
components FSA 6022, FSA 9941 and GLOT60, based on information available
as at 31 July 2014
(United States dollars)

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Amount pledged</i>	<i>Pledge collected</i>	<i>Unpaid pledge</i>
Austria	35 956	35 956	—
Canada	269 062	269 062	—
France	1 137 144	1 137 144	—
Greece	30 000	30 000	—
Italy	902 788	902 788	—
Japan	857 410	857 410	—
Monaco	16 432	16 432	—
Norway	455 030	455 030	—
Poland	19 726	19 726	—
Russian Federation	50 000	50 000	—
United Kingdom	93 906	93 906	—
United States	2 068 261	2 068 261	—
	5 935 716	5 935 716	—
Asia Crime Prevention Foundation	45 243	45 243	—
NHN Corporation	500 000	500 000	—
Total	6 480 959	6 480 959	—

Table 2
Projected fund requirement, as at 31 July 2014
 (United States dollars)

I. Income	
(a) Contribution collected as at 31 July 2014	6 480 959
(b) Interest available	43 369
(c) Prior-period savings	74 665
(d) Miscellaneous income	9 406
(e) Net loss	(56 751)
Amount available for expenditure (a+b+c+d+e)	6 551 648
II. Requirements	
(f) Total expenditure for the period 1 January 2000-31 December 2013 (including programme support costs)	4 753 079
(g) Estimated expenditure 2014-2015 (net of programme support costs)	1 834 000
(h) Estimated programme support costs for 2014-2015 (13 per cent)	238 420
Subtotal	6 825 499
Estimated additional fund requirement (I-II)	273 851

Annex II

Expenditures and estimates for projects implemented by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime that contribute to countering transnational organized crime and trafficking, based on information available as at 31 July 2014

(All amounts net of programme support costs)

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Expenditure 2012-2013 (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	<i>Estimates 2014-2015 (thousands of United States dollars)</i>
Countering human trafficking			
	Technical assistance provided to the Government of Bangladesh for strengthening responses to human trafficking (BGDX79)	88.0	333.8
	Enhancing Government and civil society responses to countering trafficking in persons in Bhutan (BHUX13)	—	341.1
	Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) Joint programme to fight human trafficking on the border between Argentina and Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (BOLX52)	410.4	18.7
	Support to the National Secretariat of Justice (Brazil) for improving the implementation of the national policy to fight human trafficking (BRAX63)	595.5	1 560.9
	Combating trafficking in human beings in Colombia (COLR52)	921.1	936.5
	Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (GLOS83)	378.6	88.9
	Promoting the implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, both supplementing the United Nations Convention (GLOT55)	2 241.9	8.0
	Global Programme against Trafficking (GLOT59)	1 934.70	5 596.5
	United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (FSH)	13.2	—
	Management of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (GLOX42)	334.1	688.0
	Strengthening criminal justice responses to human trafficking in the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LAOX26)	288.3	398.9
	National assessment on trafficking in persons (MEXX48)	517.9	201.3
	Capacity-building for implementation by the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Matters (Nigeria) of the action plan against human trafficking (NGAS84)	314.7	—
	Enhancing multi-stakeholder cooperation to fight human trafficking in countries of origin and destination (NGAX28)	141.9	—
	Promoting better management of migration in Nigeria by combating and reducing irregular migration that occurs, inter alia, through trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (NGAX41)	2 312.7	1 865
	Enhancing the capacity of the Government of Rwanda and its partners to address human trafficking (RWAX43)	239.1	—

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Expenditure 2012-2013 (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	<i>Estimates 2014-2015 (thousands of United States dollars)</i>
	Building capacity to reduce trafficking in persons in Senegal (SENZ20)	—	270.0
	Joint programme of the International Organization for Migration, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) under UN GIFT to combat human trafficking in Serbia (SRBX15)	370.7	—
	Strengthening Viet Nam's criminal justice responses to human trafficking and smuggling of migrants through enhanced border control capacity and international cooperation (VNMS79)	558.8	1.8
	Strengthening the capacity of the Central Asian republics to protect and assist victims of human trafficking and smuggled migrants, especially women and children, in partnership with non-governmental organization and civil society actors (XACX44)	719.7	330.8
	The Arab Initiative to Build National Capacities to Combat Human Trafficking in the Arab Countries (XAMX59)	1 776.9	1 575.4
	Capacity-building for Member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) with regard to the ratification and the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and its first two additional Protocols (XASS69)	259.2	1 186.3
	Building support structures and enhancing cooperation to assist victims of human trafficking in West Africa (XAWX22)	388.3	143.2
	Regional project against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (XCAS26)	364.4	85.9
	Strengthening the framework of the Arab region to prevent and combat human trafficking (XMEX19)	485.2	418.0
	Strengthening service provision of protection and assistance to victims of cross-border trafficking between Bangladesh, India and Nepal (XSAZ12)	—	436.6
	International Labour Organization-Department for International Development (United Kingdom) partnership programme on human trafficking: strengthening law enforcement capacity (India) (XSAZ19)	—	200.0
	Project Childhood: protection pillar ("Enhancing law enforcement capacity for national and transnational action to identify and effectively act upon travelling child-sex offenders in the Mekong") (XSPT33)	2 435.3	429.0
	Strengthening law enforcement capacity (border control operations) and criminal justice responses to smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons (ZAFT54)	631.0	—
	Strengthening civil society organizations and multisector cooperation for better assistance to and protection of victims of trafficking in persons in Senegal (new project)	—	456.0
	Subtotal: countering human trafficking	18 721.6	17 570.7
Countering money-laundering			
	Strengthening the National Secretariat of Justice (Brazil) with respect to international legal cooperation, extradition and combating money-laundering (BRAX66)	57.1	1 905.7
	Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism (GLOU40)	5 037.6	5 861.4

Thematic area	Project	Expenditure 2012-2013 (thousands of United States dollars)	Estimates 2014-2015 (thousands of United States dollars)
	Strengthening of legal and law enforcement institutions in preventing and combating money-laundering in Viet Nam (VNMS65)	19.8	—
	Strengthening capacities of the member States of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development to cooperate at the national and regional levels in combating money-laundering, as well as in seizing and confiscating proceeds of crime (XACX51)	365.4	77.0
	Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism project to counter illicit financial flows from piracy off the coast of Somalia (XEAZ08)	109.5	404.9
	Subtotal: countering money-laundering	5 589.4	8 249.0
Countering organized crime			
	Strengthening the operational capacity of UNODC to support the Government of Afghanistan in tackling drugs and crime (AFGK12)	148.9	—
	Subprogramme 2: law enforcement (country programme for Afghanistan 2012-2014) (AFGK61)	5 758.6	11 000.0
	Strengthening border control capacities in Albania (ALBG70)	90.9	—
	Establishment of a UNODC subregional office for the Gulf Cooperation Council countries (AREU51)	1 766.2	1 771.0
	Strengthening the capacity of the Brazilian Federal Police to combat drug trafficking and other organized crime (BRA190)	109.7	—
	Strengthening public security policies in Colombia (COLU99)	879.5	2 204.5
	Countering of organized crime and counter-narcotics enforcement in Cabo Verde (CPVS28)	1 429.4	1 831.0
	Container control pilot programme (GLOG80)	7 213.8	14 500.4
	Global Programme for Strengthening the Capacities of Member States to Prevent and Combat Organized and Serious Crime (GLOT32)	2 862.6	7 792.4
	Support to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (GLOT60)	1 058.0	1 834.0
	UNODC global e-learning: making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism (GLOU61)	759.3	1 294.3
	Countering transnational arms trafficking through the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and its Firearms Protocol (GLOX34)	1 193.4	874.2
	Comprehensive study of cybercrime, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 65/230 (GLOX46)	422.2	409.5
	Global Programme on Cybercrime (GLOX76)	111.6	1 653.1
	Countering trafficking in Guinea-Bissau: establishment of a specialized unit within the judicial police to investigate and combat drug trafficking and organized crime (GNBU44)	464.4	—
	Training centre for the security forces of Guinea-Bissau: partnership with UNODC Brazil for the promotion of South-South cooperation (GNBU70)	593.6	93.7
	Assistance relating to the implementation of the West Africa Coast Initiative in Guinea-Bissau (GNBV13)	85.8	5.6

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Expenditure 2012-2013 (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	<i>Estimates 2014-2015 (thousands of United States dollars)</i>
	Strengthening of the justice and security sectors in Guatemala (GTMV19)	453.4	1 444.7
	Support to improve security by the provision of capacity-building to the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (IDNT80)	2 278.5	15.0
	Strengthening the working methodologies of the Public Security Directorate in Jordan (JORZ09)	—	1 549.8
	Assistance for the implementation of the West Africa Coast Initiative in Liberia (phase 1) (LBRU97)	879.7	364.3
	State query to a national strategy on strengthening security and justice for the media in Mexico (MEXX05)	67.3	—
	Assessment of the new Mexican Federal Police model (MEXX62)	371.5	—
	Assistance for the implementation of the integrated national programme for the control of illicit trafficking and crime in Mali (phase 1) (MLIU58)	329.2	—
	Support to Niger in the fight against organized crime and terrorism (NGRZ03)	140.2	146.0
	Response to drugs and related organized crime (NGAV16)	1 160.9	14 280.7
	Strengthening of the Public Ministry of Panama in the strategic implementation of the new penal accusatorial system (PANX72)	—	902.0
	Strengthening the process of institutional development, with a focus on intelligence and analysis, of the National Office of Police Information of the Panama National Police (PANX81)	192.0	155.4
	European Union support to the security sector in Panama (PANZ24)	—	3 450.0
	Strengthening the capacity of Pakistan to respond to threats from drugs, crime and terrorism: development of a comprehensive programme of assistance (PAKU63)	136.8	—
	Subprogramme 1 of the Pakistan country programme: illicit trafficking and border management (PAKU83)	10 359.8	13 162.8
	Recovery of front-line law enforcement in flood-affected areas (PAKU86)	1 038.8	—
	Umbrella project in support of the development of new initiatives and the implementation of the programme for Panama and Central America on strengthening capacity to fight organized crime and drug trafficking (PANU66)	163.2	—
	Strengthening capacity to identify, seize and recover illicit assets (PERU08)	786.2	734.8
	Law enforcement advisory services and capacity-building in Africa (RAFD21)	119.0	—
	UNODC support to the African Union Commission and the regional economic communities for the implementation of the African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention (2007-2012) (RAFG39)	5.7	—
	Computer-based training in Central Asia (RERF60)	136.8	—
	Establishment of a Central Asian regional information and coordination centre (RERH22)	3 049.6	1 917.6
	Subprogramme 1 of the regional programme on Afghanistan and neighbouring countries: regional law enforcement cooperation (RERV07)	2 920.0	6 000.0
	Subprogramme 2 of the regional programme on Afghanistan and neighbouring countries: international and regional cooperation in criminal matters (RERV08)	1 486.0	2 576.0
	Strengthening control along the border between Afghanistan and Tajikistan (TAJE24)	372.6	393.3

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Expenditure 2012-2013 (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	<i>Estimates 2014-2015 (thousands of United States dollars)</i>
	Development of specialist investigative capacity in the Department of Special Investigation (Thailand) (THAX96)	163.7	699.5
	Strengthening land border control in Timor-Leste (TILX78)	143.0	509.4
	Strengthening border control along the border between Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, in particular at the Farap checkpoint (TKMJ92)	7.2	—
	Strengthening the capacity of the customs service and other law enforcement agencies in implementing border and trade control, in particular, strategic export/import control regimes under international instruments related to countering terrorism (TKMX57)	2.3	299.4
	Assistance with regard to the implementation of the national integrated programme of Togo against illicit drug trafficking and organized crime (TGOV01)	194.6	1 171.2
	Umbrella project in support of the implementation of the Regional Office for Central Asia programme (UZBU57)	105.7	280.1
	Technical advisory services on transnational organized crime (XAPT70)	32.8	34.0
	Assistance to the Economic Community of West African States for development and implementation of a strategy on drug control and related organized crime for West Africa (phase I) (XAMU50)	804.2	276.8
	Support project for the SADC-UNODC regional programme on making the SADC region safer from drugs and crime (XASV23)	428.0	553.0
	Strengthening criminal justice systems in the Sahel in order to effectively combat drug trafficking, illicit trafficking, organized crime, terrorism and corruption in the region (XAMZ17)	80.2	4 961.4
	Partnership against transnational crime through regional organized law enforcement (XAPU59)	2 026.2	1 008.7
	Establishment of real-time operational communication between selected airports in West Africa (XAWU72)	1 996.9	3 712.6
	Santo Domingo Pact: Managua Mechanism (Central American Integration System-UNODC) (XCAU81)	930.0	29.0
	Support for A.B.I.: inter-institutional and regional coordination for border security in Central America (XCAX75)	41.5	320.0
	Regional programme for South-Eastern Europe (XCEU60)	887.6	3 499.9
	Organized crime and illicit trafficking: regional programme for East Africa (XEAU75)	1 202.0	1 884.0
	UNODC-European Union programme for the implementation of a regional maritime strategy: MASE start-up project (XEAX67)	1 073.9	—
	Project under the Trust Fund to support initiatives of States countering piracy off the coast of Somalia (phase II) (XEAX93)	409.5	492.2
	UNODC anti-piracy support to the European Union Maritime Security programme (XEAX94)	—	1 398.6
	Trust Fund to support initiatives of States countering piracy off the coast of Somalia (FSD)	1 588.9	—
	Trust Fund expedited facility (XSSX11)	45.1	228.8

Thematic area	Project	Expenditure 2012-2013 (thousands of United States dollars)	Estimates 2014-2015 (thousands of United States dollars)
	Support to transnational crime units under the West Africa Coast Initiative (XWSV33)	—	1 271.0
	Support to the ECOWAS regional action plan on illicit drug trafficking, organized crime related thereto and drug abuse in West Africa (XAWZ28)	—	5 981.2
	Mechanism to enhance the ratification and incorporation of international treaties (new project)	—	442.4
	Strengthening forest governance and law enforcement for countering organized forest crime associated with corruption to support implementation of the REDD+ (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries) initiative in Indonesia (new project)	—	1 500.0
	Transnational organized crime (new project)	—	132.0
	Strengthening the capacity of the system of the ministry of the interior of Turkmenistan for detecting and investigating crimes and new types of criminal activity (new project)	—	584.0
	Strengthening the capacity of the State Service of Turkmenistan on Protecting the Security of a Healthy Society (new project)	—	577.5
	Subprogramme 1: transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking (new project)	—	3 545.6
	Illicit trafficking and border management programme in Myanmar (new project)	—	1 327.4
	Support to intelligence systems in Costa Rica and El Salvador (new project)	—	363.0
	Strengthening the response of criminal justice systems to organized crime in the Gulf of Guinea (new project)	—	348.0
	Regional programme for the Caribbean (new project)	—	890.0
	Subtotal: countering organized crime	62 397.9	116 396.6
Counter-narcotics enforcement			
	Regional cooperation in precursor control between Afghanistan and neighbouring countries (AFGI85)	2 492.0	—
	Strengthening the operational capability of the counter-narcotics police of Afghanistan (AFGI43) 18	352.5	—
	Subprogramme 1.3: counter-narcotics capacity-building (country programme for Afghanistan 2012-2014) (AFGK65)	1 489.2	6 000.0
	Strengthening the fight against drug trafficking and related crimes in the Plurinational State of Bolivia (BOLJ52)	613.6	1 294.8
	Paris Pact Initiative (phase III): a partnership to counter the trafficking and consumption of opiates originating in Afghanistan (GLOK31)	1 642.3	—
	Paris Pact Initiative (phase IV): a partnership to combat illicit trafficking in opiates originating in Afghanistan (GLOY09)	675.3	3 499.5
	Subprogramme 1 of the Islamic Republic of Iran country programme: illicit trafficking and border management (IRNV03)	1 492.0	1 217.6
	Strengthening drug and related crime control measures at selected checkpoints in Kazakhstan (KAZI76)	225.0	—

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Expenditure 2012-2013 (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	<i>Estimates 2014-2015 (thousands of United States dollars)</i>
	Strengthening the State Service on Drug Control of Kyrgyzstan (phase I) (KGZK50)	1 340.1	1 432.0
	Development of the drug law enforcement strategy in the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LAOI95)	62.0	—
	Precursors control in Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan) (RERE29)	641.6	193.6
	Strengthening drug law enforcement systems for the collection, analysis and exchange of criminal intelligence (RERF23)	679.0	396.3
	Building institutional capacity to respond to the threat posed by illicit drug trafficking and organized crime in Sierra Leone (SLEU74)	1 156.4	427.8
	Tajikistan drug control agency (phase II) (TAJH03)	1 504.1	1 357.6
	Strengthening information collection and sharing procedures in the drug law enforcement agency of Viet Nam (VIEH65)	227.9	—
	Project on counter-narcotics training of law enforcement personnel in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Central Asia (XACI97)	1 506.5	1 608.9
	Countering the trafficking of Afghan opiates via the northern route by enhancing the capacity of key border crossing points and through the establishment of border liaison offices (XACK22)	1 491.9	1 679.9
	Prevention of the diversion of drug precursors in the Latin American and Caribbean region (XLAK04)	1 846.2	1 200.8
	Strengthening drug law enforcement capacity in South Asia (XSAJ81)	204.6	657.0
	Subtotal: counter-narcotics enforcement	20 803.0	35 246.6
Smuggling of migrants			
	Reinforcing the fight against trafficking in persons in Côte d'Ivoire through a multi-stakeholder approach (CIVZ01)	71.9	342.1
	Strengthening criminal justice responses to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants in Ethiopia and Djibouti (ETHX95)	61.7	1 047.3
	Global programme against the smuggling of migrants (GLOT92)	239.3	2 289.8
	Promotion of cooperation between Mexico and Central America to prevent and combat the illicit trafficking of migrants (MEXX89)	367.1	1 256.7
	Strengthening of public institutions and the capacity of civil society to improve protection of migrants in transit in Mexico in situations of vulnerability (MEXX90)	56.6	133.3
	Strengthening the criminal justice system response to the smuggling of migrants in North Africa (XAMT14)	48.4	—
	Law enforcement capacity-building to prevent and combat smuggling of migrants in the ECOWAS region and Mauritania (XAWT24)	10.6	—
	Legislative development to prevent and combat smuggling of migrants in Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Mauritania (XAWT25)	1.9	—
	Smuggling of migrants: establishment of a coordination and analysis unit for East Asia and the Pacific (XSPT78)	2 295.9	991.1

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Expenditure 2012-2013 (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	<i>Estimates 2014-2015 (thousands of United States dollars)</i>
	Strengthening operational law enforcement capacity to prevent and combat maritime migrant smuggling in South-East Asia (XSPX65)	1 056.2	955.9
	Subtotal: smuggling of migrants	4 209.7	7 016.2
	Total	111 721.6	184 479.0